Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 30 — SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916 — FIVE CENTS

OHIO CANDIDATES ALL FAVORABLE

Men of Both Parties Who Seek Governorship See Suffrage As Political Asset

All of the Republican candidates for Governor in Ohio are strong suffragists. Gov. Willis says, "My record speaks for itself. I am in favor of woman suffrage and shall continue to be so." Mr. Rudolph A. Mack of Cincinnati says that he always has been and always will be in favor of woman suffrage, and has advocated it in hundreds of speeches before public gatherings.

Mr. George A. Shaw of Cleveland believes suffrage is a national question, and goes on to say: "It is unfair to let one tax-payer vote and not let another tax-payer vote, and to me sex is no logical basis on which to determine the franchise right."

Ex-Governor James M. Cox and A. P. Sandles, Democratic gubernatorial candidates, have declared their allegiance to the suffrage plank adopted at St. Louis. "Every time the question was submitted to vote I supported it," says Mr. Sandles.

PRESIDENT URGES MORE LIBERTY

Wilson Says Americans Need to Teach Immigrants They Mean What They Say

President Wilson, in his speech last week before the Convention on Citizenship in Washington, declared that immigrants should be instructed in the principles of the nation. He said:

"You declare this to be a land of liberty and equality and justice. Have you made it so by your law? We ought to be able in our schools, in our night schools, and in every other method of instructing these people to show them that that has been our endeavor. We can't conceal from him long that we are just as human as any other nation; that we are just as selfish; that there are just as many mean people here as anywhere else; that there are just as many people here that will take advantage of other people as you can find in other countries; there are just as many cruel people, just as many heartless when it comes to maintaining and promoting their own interest, but that our object is to get these people in harness and see to it that they do no damage, and not be allowed to bring calamity upon a nation whose object is spiritual and not material."

"It is easy, my fellow citizens, to communicate physical lessons, but it is very difficult to communicate spiritual lessons. America was intended to be a spirit among the nations of the world, and it is the purpose of conferences like these to find out

(Continued on page 234.)

THE CONQUERING WAVE

The number of endorsements of equal suffrage has now grown to such proportions that the opposition must soon be swamped.

BAD FOOD REPORT IS "HUSHED UP"

Men on Border Eat Meat Canned in 1903—Authorities Fear Contract Scandal

Fifty cases of ptomaine poisoning developed in Nogales, Ariz., July 14, in militia camps following a mess of tinned meats, according to a dispatch.

Investigation showed the tins bore labels: "For Philippine Islands, 1903."

"Attempts are being made to hush up the disclosure in fear of a repetition of the Spanish-American war army contract scandal," says the dispatch. "None of the cases are serious."

Would this food have been served if women had been commissaries?

MRS. HUGHES TO GO WITH HUSBAND

Will Accompany and Help Candidate on Tour to Pacific Coast

Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, wife of the Republican nominee for President, will accompany Mr. Hughes on his campaign trip to the Pacific coast next month. Mr. Hughes has frequently referred to his wife since his nomination for President as "my closest adviser." She takes the greatest interest in all his plans, and she wants to be with him to help him in the fight.

On his tour through the Middle West early in the year in behalf of his preparedness program, President Wilson was accompanied by his wife. At each of the stops Mrs. Wilson was met by a committee of women who escorted her to the hotel and to the halls where the meetings were held.

Plan now to come to the Journal's Housewarming.

Senate Democrats Vote to Lay Suffrage Over

Will Bring Up Measures Involving Women's Taxes and Enfranchisement of Filipinos, However—Republicans Partly Responsible Also—House Goes on Vacation Meanwhile

A caucus of Democratic senators decided on July 15 not to bring the nation-wide suffrage amendment up in the United States Senate at this session. Senator Kern of Indiana, majority leader, told of the action of the caucus as follows:

"Such measures as the child labor and immigration bills, flood control, vocational education bills, the woman suffrage amendment and other measures on the calendar were worthy of consideration, but the caucus determined that other matters were of more urgent importance and that these should go over until the winter session, with an understanding that they would be taken up as soon as possible after Congress meets in December."

The other matters "of more urgent importance" were the naval appropriation bill, the army appropriation measure, the shipping bill, revenue, workmen's compensation, corrupt practices, Philippine self-government, Civil War and Spanish War pensions and Interstate Commerce Commission enlargement bills. All of these have passed the House.

The army bill alone carries an appropriation of approximately $320,000,000. A large part of the money for this is raised by the taxes which women pay. The self-government of the Philippines is again set ahead of the enfranchisement of women.

The Republican side of the Senate is not wholly blameless for the state of affairs. On July 14, after Senator Gallinger had pledged the cooperation of the minority toward a child labor bill, immigration bill, and workmen's compensations, Senator Thomas of Colorado, chairman of the Committee on Woman Suffrage, asked him: "If the majority should determine to bring up the proposed constitutional amendment for equal suffrage, would the Senator, as representing the minority, give assurance that his side of the Chamber would support the measure also?"

Senator Gallinger replied: "I will give assurance that the Senator from New Hampshire will support it heartily; but I can not give assurance for my associates regarding that most excellent measure."

Meanwhile the House has comparatively nothing to do, and hundreds of Representatives left Washington last week, yet the Judiciary committee keeps the Susan B. Anthony amendment safely bottled up until after election is over.

SAYS SHE HAD TO PAY POLITICIANS

Muncie Divekeeper Testifies They Made Her Contribute to Party Campaign Fund

One of the sources of corrupt campaign funds came to light in the trial of Mayor Bunch of Muncie, Indiana, July 15, when Violet Gossett, the keeper of a resort, testified that in 1914 Deputy Prosecutor Gene Williams told her that administration officials were going to close up all resorts except a few which would be compelled to donate to the Democratic campaign fund. The money, he said, was for "campaign purposes only."

REPORT HUGHES SURE TO FAVOR

Dispatch Says He Will Pledge Himself Without Reserve to Federal Amendment

A dispatch from Washington July 17 to the Boston Herald says:

"Advocates of woman suffrage here are jubilant today over inside information received from New York about the attitude of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President.

"On the very best of authority it is stated that in his speech of acceptance, July 31, he will pledge himself without reservation to the support of the Anthony suffrage amendment to the constitution."

WOMEN WILL PAY HEAVIEST TAXES

Rich Town of Lenox Puts Largest Assessments on Citizens Who Lack Vote

The three largest taxes on personal property and real estate in the rich town of Lenox, Mass., will be paid by women, it developed last week. Mrs. Marie Paterson is assessed on $321,000 real estate and her tax is $5,150. Mrs. Giraud Foster is the second largest taxpayer, the valuation of Bellefontaine property being set at $280,000 and her taxes at $4,484. Next in value is the property of Mrs. William E. S. Griswold at Wyndhurst, valued at $273,000 and taxed for $4,368.

STATE ENDORSES NATIONAL PLANK

Wisconsin Democrats, in Convention, Come Out in Favor of Votes for Women

At the State convention in Milwaukee, July 12, the Wisconsin Democratic party adopted a platform which included unqualified endorsement of the national platform adopted in St. Louis, with its woman suffrage plank. Here is the paragraph in the Wisconsin Democratic platform:

"Believing that a party platform is a solemn pledge to the people, we heartily endorse the Democratic platform recently adopted at St. Louis."

On the same day a conservative Republican convention adopted its platform, which opened with the following paragraph:

"We affirm our adherence to the enduring principles of the Republican party as expressed in the national platform adopted last month at the national convention."

The ambiguity of this wording is probably designed to cover not only woman suffrage but other Progressive features of the national Republican platform, of which conservatives do not naturally approve, it is said.

RULE CALLS FOR WOMEN ADVISORS

French Senate Insists That Women Shall Be Appointed to Orphanage Commissions

In March last a law was proposed by the French Senate placing the orphans of the war in charge of the State. M. d'Estournalle de Constant then brought up the matter of woman's share in the work, and at another discussion in June he proposed to pass a regulation requiring that at least one-third of the appointments in this field be given to women. A long and interesting discussion followed. M. Constant called attention to the great work the women are doing and the number of commissions dealing with the welfare of the home in which are no women, and finally to the commission appointed about three years ago to investigate the causes of the falling birth-rate, on which were men of all callings, but not one woman. M. Millies-Lacroix interrupting, stated that the commission had never met, and the previous speaker said naturally it was born dead.

The proposal was changed and passed, requiring that one fourth, at least, be women in the National Council, while, at least one, third should be women in the Departmental Councils.

LONDON MAGAZINE PRAISES WOMEN

"Punch," Former Disparager, Finds During War They "Are Splendid at Heart"

London "Punch," which has said a great many things disparaging to women, takes a new turn in its issue of June 28.

After describing how women are working in all the various new positions which they have filled since the war, "Mr. Punch" says:

"Whenever he sees one of the new citizens, or whenever he hears fresh stories of their address and ability, Mr. Punch is proud and delighted. 'It's almost worth having a war,' he will say, 'to prove what stuff our women are made of,' But, always the most chivalrous of men, 'not that it wanted proof,' he will add.

"Perhaps now and then in the past I may have been a little chaffing about some of your foibles, and even about some of your aspirations; but I never doubted how splendid you were at heart; I never for a moment supposed you would be anything but ready and keen when the hour of need struck. And I was right, bless your spirited hearts! I was right."

KANSAS WOMEN CHARM TEXANS

"They Make the Best Wives," Write Fort Worth Bachelors to Suffrage State

Evidence that Kansas women did not forfeit their charm when they received the franchise has been received by W. J. V. Deacon, State registrar of vital statistics, from Fort Worth, Texas.

Six Texan bachelors, who can supply "bank or other reference," asked Mr. Deacon for the names of six Kansas women who would open correspondence with a view to matrimony. "The Kansas girls make the best wives," they wrote.

WHEN I AM SHOWN

By Judge J. C. McWhorter of West Virginia

When I am shown in all the long, tragic story of the human race a single instance wherein the permanent extension to women of larger rights, religious, politics, or social, has not contributed to the growth of civilization—

When I am shown a single instance wherein women have failed to measure up to their responsibilities under the opportunities afforded them in any line of human activity—

When I am shown wherein schools, churches and homes have not been immeasurably benefited by the authoritative participation of women in their management and control—

When I am shown solid, substantial reasons, instead of frivolous and theoretical excuses, for withholding the ballot from women—

When I am shown why the mothers of this country are not more vitally concerned than the men in the creation as far as may be by law of the best possible environment under which to rear and educate children—the chiefest concern of government—

When I am shown wherein the co-operation of men and women, with their different viewpoints, has not tended to eliminate mistakes, and to give them more in common to think about and live for—

When I am shown one good reason why women are not more interested and more trustworthy in all matters affecting the child life of the State than the average man—

When I am shown that the preservation of the public health and morals, and the protection and safeguarding of children by a ballot-expressed mother interest, is not of deeper concern to the State than the political reward of party hacks and hucksters—

When I am shown an equal suffrage State that has not been benefited by it, or has repudiated equal suffrage after a trial—

When I am shown a single instance wherein political bosses, ring politicians and corruptionists, grafters and political roughnecks, liquor and bawdy-house interests, and all the social parasites that thrive and live upon the disintegration of the moral fibre of the State, have not opposed female suffrage in a contest for its establishment—

When I am shown just why it is that all the speeches in Congress against equal suffrage are made by Representatives and Senators from States in which equal suffrage has never been tried, and just why it is that all such Representatives and Senators just happen always to be notorious supporters of "big business" and the liquor organizations—

When I am shown who is actually financing the so-called anti-suffrage propaganda throughout this State from Texas and other far-off States of the Union, including New Jersey and New York—

When I am shown the conditions reversed so that there shall be twenty female criminals to one male criminal instead of twenty male criminals to one female criminal—

When I am shown a man who asserts that women are mentally or morally inferior to men that can prove the truth of his assertion by submitting himself in evidence—

When I am shown that the home and home sphere do not include everything that touches the home life and its environment, schools, pure food, honest weights and measures, child labor, public sanitation, the social evil, comfortable housing and tenement problems, good roads, taxation and honest administration of the law—

When I am shown one good reason why the women, as good as some of them are, who oppose equal suffrage, should try to prevent others, equally as good, who are public-spirited enough to do so and who want to vote, from doing so—

When I am shown that the American women, largely because they are the freest, are not the finest, the sweetest, the most refined, modest and thoughtful, the best home builders, the most helpful wives, the truest mothers, the safest counsellors, and the most queenly citizens of any women on the face of the earth—

When I am shown these things, then may some one talk to me about withholding from my wife and daughters the right to enjoy the privileges, and the duty to share the responsibilities, of government with me.

I, therefore, intend to vote for the equal suffrage amendment next November.

PRESIDENT URGES MORE LIBERTY

(Continued from page 233.)

the best way to introduce the new-comers to this spirit, and by that very interest in them to enhance and purify in ourselves the thing that ought to make America great, and not only ought to make her great, but ought to make her exhibit a spirit unlike any other nation in the world.

"No nation can live without vision, and no vision will exalt a nation except the vision of real liberty and real justice and purity of conduct."

A historic paper in a historic spot. Come to the Housewarming.

Although being an American citizen in Missouri is at present of little practical value to a woman until the voters of that State can be shown that women also are people, still Mrs. John Delaney, a Scotch woman of Belleville, has just taken out her first naturalization papers. She is doing this to save time for her two boys of twelve and fourteen. When they arrive at 21, they will be naturalized by her act and through her will obtain the voting power she cannot have for herself.

A Scottish woman, Miss Ella Caird, recently obtained the medals in all subjects in the School of Pharmacy in London.

BRINGS MESSAGE FROM AUSTRALIA

Sydney Newspaper Woman Says Vote is Pivot of Whole Power —No Antis There

A message to the American woman, "who is so superbly ready for State responsibilities and is so strangely denied them," was brought by Mrs. Emily Marie Irvine, a newspaper woman of Sydney, Australia, on her way back from the Republican and Democratic conventions which she attended "to have a look at American politics."

"The women of Australia have no silly legislation to answer for," said Mrs. Irvine; "they reorganized the charities of Queensland and established a central bureau which saves the State £250,000 a year. In less than six years they have cleared up a hospital debt of £200,000. Without the vote women must try and be content with chivalry, but while the vote is a small thing, it is nevertheless the pivot on which woman's whole power in national affairs turns." As is the case with the antis in all the equal suffrage States, those of Australia have faded from view. "The vote has done marvels," said Mrs. Irvine emphatically. "I understand you even have so cities of women who oppose the giving of suffrage to other women! What a strange thing! We have nothing like that at home."

REVIEWS WORK OF WOMEN EDITORS

Denver Woman Points to Revolutionary Papers Run by Women—Sees Bright Future

In a speech on "The Future of the Newspaper Woman" at the recent convention of the National Editorial Association, Mrs. Katherine T. Hosmer of Denver, Col., pointed out the work that women did in Revolutionary times on newspapers.

"Away back in 1732 Mrs. James Franklin, sister-in-law to Benjamin, was editor and publisher of a newspaper in Rhode Island," she said. "The Boston News-Letter, the only paper that survived the siege of Boston, was in those Revolutionary days published by Mrs. Margaret Draper.

"It was a woman's paper, the Virginia Gazette, which first published the Declaration of Independence. The New York Journal was, during the Revolutionary period, edited and published by a woman, Mrs. Mary Holt."

Taking up a later period in history, Mrs. Hosmer referred to the work of The Woman's Journal, and subsequently declared it to be her opinion that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt would not have achieved the success that she has, if she had not been engaged in newspaper work. Mrs. Hosmer predicts a bright future for women in journalism.

Judge Strays From His Case To Vent Personal Animosity

In Charge to North Carolina Grand Jury, Judge Bond Forgets Lynching to Remark that Women Must not Soil Their Hands in Scandal of Politics— Miss Haywood Replies

Judge W. M. Bond of North Carolina in a recent charge to the grand jury after a lynching case went out of his way to express his personal objection to woman suffrage, which, he said, rested not on the ground of an intellectual superiority of man over woman, but upon the sacred duties of the sexes. He declared that he did not want to see the day when women would mix with men in the scandal and deception of politics.

In a letter to the News and Observer, Miss Martha Haywood, president of the Raleigh Equal Suffrage League, says in this connection: "We are informed that a charge to the grand jury is an instruction as to the crimes for which they should find indictments. Does the learned judge think that we should be indicted for having opinions contrary to his in regard to our having a share in the government, and some voice in the disposition of the taxes which the women of the State pay, and in the choice of the officials who shall dispense those taxes? The women of the State are taxpayers and good citizens. Thirty men are on an average before the courts on trial for crime for every woman. We do our full share in keeping up the standard of morality, and the judge says that we have some intelligence. Why then should he hold us to the grand jury for condemnation?

"If he will give his reasons on the public platform, why he opposes our views, he has a right to do so, but when women of the State are paying a part of his salary, ought we not to be protected from his intimations to the grand jury that we are criminals in desiring a fuller share of the opportunities of life? He says that we have some intelligence, but he adds that we ought to be 'confined to the nursery, with the children.' Is it the duty of a judge to prescribe our quarters, which we may occupy in the house, and the occupations which we may engage in under penalty of being held up to the grand juries of the State as criminals, if we differ from his honor?

"Judge Bond, we believe, is a Democrat. Does he stand on the Democratic platform or not? At St. Louis the party pledged itself in favor of 'extending suffrage to woman on the same terms as to men, by State action.' Senator Walsh stated that 91 electoral votes in 12 States was 'essential.' Does Judge Bond think it safe in his itinerant preachments to impress the people with the idea that this action was not sincere but was intended merely to fool the women in the 12 suffrage States by promise to enfranchise their sisters in this and other non-suffrage States, while intending in fact to do all that can be done to prevent our enfranchisement here?

"Is there any stronger argument for suffrage than the above facts? Would Judge Bond be traveling around charging grand juries against us, if we had votes, or if he thought that we were likely to have votes in the near future?"

BABIES' UNION IS FORMED IN HUB

Right to Mother Who Shares Equally in Government Part of Its Creed

An International Babies' Union has been started in Boston. Its creed setting forth the "Divine Rights of Babies" declares:

"We, the babies of America, through our union, proclaim these to be the divine rights of babies, and solemnly condemn the society into which we have been born for denying them in part or in whole to many thousands of us."

Among the rights which follow are:

"The right to be well born and the right to life and health.

"The right to the sun, air, trees and flowers.

"The right to wholesome food, pure milk, and a decent place in which to live and play.

"The right to a mother who does not have to labor for money outside the home, but who shares equally in government with the father."

Robert Stuart Chase, the eight months' old son of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Chase, prominent suffragists and sociological workers, is president of the "union."

MEN USED FORCE TO WIN BALLOT

Providence Citizens Demanded Vote Strenuously — Women's Saner Methods Should Win

"Alarm bells were rung. Never had the city of Providence witnessed a movement so full of horror; never had a sound struck on their ears that carried such agony to the soul! The heart of the devoted wife and mother sickened with anguish as she listened, with agonizing suspense, for the cannon's dreadful roar. Visions of a city in flames, sacked and plundered, and its inhabitants devoted to the knife of the midnight assassin rose up in the imagination and filled the soul with fear." No, this is not a tale of wars. This is a "noisy minority" of men in Rhode Island trying to get the vote somewhere back in the forties of last century. Only land holders could vote then, but it is not stated that more than 300 unenfranchised men were aroused to take up arms for the cause. "If these 300 rebels succeeded in enfranchising the men of their State by such means, should not women's saner methods win New York?" asks the New York Suffrage Bulletin.

PROPOSES CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION

Miss Ruutz-Rees Gives Notice of Amendment for National Convention

Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees of Greenwich, Conn., sends the following notice for publication in The Woman's Journal:

"I hereby give notice that at the national convention of the N. A. W. S. A. I shall move to amend the constitution by inserting the following clause: 'The Board of Directors shall consist of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and the other members as enumerated.'"

Go to Atlantic City and then come to Boston.

Woman's Journal Housewarming

An Invitation to Suffragists to Make a Pilgrimage to the Home of Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell and Inspect the New Home of the Paper they Founded

EVER since the Woman's Journal moved to its new home in Dorchester three long weeks ago, I have been wondering at almost every turn what Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell would think if they could get a glimpse of their old home and see the busy hive of workers who are carrying on some of the tasks they laid down.

It is, of course, idle to try to imagine what they would think. Instead, it may be interesting to picture for the readers of the paper they founded, the place where they and their daughter edited the paper for so many years, the home which has, so to speak, come back to the Journal.

It is a large, old-fashioned, white house and stands on Pope's Hill in Dorchester where it commands a beautiful view of the Neponset River, Dorchester Bay and Boston Harbor with several islands and Boston Lighthouse. There are large grounds full of trees and flowers and grass. There are pine trees, lindens, apple, peach, pear and cherry trees. There are grape vines, currant and blackberry bushes. Morning-glory, honey-suckle, adder lily, ambler rose, moss rose, wild rose, white, red, pink and yellow roses, violets, lilacs, syringas, hollyhocks give a glory and a beauty that make one reverent. "Whose hand planted these? Who thought of this?" one is constantly tempted to ask.

The house has some seventeen rooms, not counting three long halls with winding stairways, not counting spacious closets, pantries, and the shed. Then there is the barn with a weathervane—a gallant rooster. The little summer house, a piazza on two sides of the house, the porte cochere, the cupola with the ocean, the Great Blue Hills, Boston and suburbs in panorama, are among the delights of the place.

The inside of the house is full of vistas for the imagination. There are the rooms where Lucy Stone, Henry Blackwell and their daughter wrote editorials and other "copy" for the columns of The Woman's Journal every week. There are the rooms where they lived and entertained their friends, humble and far-famed. Nearly every room in the house has a fireplace, for they loved cheer and fireside comfort. A large miscellaneous library, many pictures, old and new, a candle mold, a bootjack, quaint chairs, and scores of relics of other generations are here and make the great house articulate.

But I must not tell too much, for I want all the readers of The Woman's Journal, and, in fact, all suffragists to make a pilgrimage to the mansion in September and see it all for themselves.

Our housewarming celebration will be held on September 11, 12 and 13. These dates have been chosen to afford the delegates to the annual convention of the National Suffrage Association, on September 6 to 10 at Atlantic City, New Jersey, an opportunity to attend while they are in this part of the country. A program is being arranged that will be unique and valuable. A cordial invitation is extended to suffragists and their friends to attend.

Agnes E. Ryan.

MRS. CATT DENIES CHANGE IN POLICY

Tells Times That National Is Not Considering "Militancy" or Abandoning Non-Partisanship

An article published July 8 in the New York Times under the heading: "Women May Enter National Politics," intimated that the National American Woman Suffrage Association was considering the adoption of a militant policy and the abandonment of its non-partisan attitude. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, corrected this report last week in a letter to the Times.

"The subject matter of the story was based upon an official statement which I issued on behalf of my association," she says, "but it was apparently combined with material drawn from some other source."

She then makes the following points clear:

"(1) The National American Woman Suffrage Association was the body which caused the introduction of a Federal suffrage amendment in Congress in 1875, and has supported it from that date. There is little, if any, difference of opinion among our members that Federal action is not only constitutional for the nation, but also a tardy acknowledgment of the wrong the nation has done women in its persistent policy of keeping them in a state of disfranchisement.

"(2) Our association does not believe in militant methods, and is not likely to adopt them.

"(3) During the forty-eight years of its existence it has maintained a strictly non-partisan policy. It cannot change that policy without action by the annual convention, composed of delegates from the several States. Unless the National Association should change its non-partisan policy—which in my judgment it is not likely to do—it could not work against any Presidential candidate nor against candidates for Congress of any one party. Consistently with our policies, however, it may campaign against members of Congress of all or any political parties who are unwilling to vote to submit the Federal amendment. Whether it will vote to assume this policy depends upon the action of the delegates to the convention.

"(4) The Executive Board has called an emergency convention at Atlantic City Sept. 6 to 10, inclusive, because we consider that a crisis has been created in suffrage affairs by the fact that both of the dominant parties, while indorsing woman suffrage, seem to indicate a preference for its establishment through State referenda. That this opinion is not general in either party has been sufficiently demonstrated by numerous interviews with delegates of the Republican and Democratic conventions since their adjournment.

"(5) At the coming convention the question will be thoroughly debated as to whether the National Association shall drop its State work and concentrate solely upon the Federal amendment; whether it shall drop work for the Federal amendment and concentrate on State referenda, or whether it shall continue to work in the future, as in the past, for the enfranchisement of women by both methods.

"(6) The advisability of participating in the fall political campaigns may be brought forward in that convention. If so, the subject will be thoroughly discussed from every point of view, and whatever policy may be adopted will be the result of the majority vote of the delegates present."

Prominent Republicans in close touch with Chairman Willcox are venturing guesses on the amount of money to be used in their campaign this fall. The minimum figure is said to be $1,500,000.

WOMEN WORKERS WANT FAIR PAY

German Street Car Conductors Ask Increased Wage and Respect From Foreman

No fewer than 36,000 women are now employed on the various State railroads in Germany, according to recent official reports. They are working as car cleaners, door closers, platform guards, ticket collectors, telegraphers, train dispatchers, track women, and mechanics in repair shops. In every department in which they have been put to work the Ministry of Public Communications reports that women are rendering entirely satisfactory service.

The women working as conductors on the city street car system of Spandau are reported as showing signs of unrest. They are asking that their wages be raised from 10 to 13 cents an hour and that they receive more respectful treatment from the foremen, who are said to have been applying unpleasant expressions to their women subordinates.

AUTHOR LOOKS TO BETTER TIMES

"When Woman Takes Equal Place in Politics, Atmosphere Will Be Purer"—Harre

T. Everett Harre, whose recent novel, "Behold The Woman," shows the struggle of women as a sex in the ancient world, believes in equal rights not only as applied to the suffrage, but in a wider sense.

"An awakened womanhood is what the world needs," he declared in a recent interview. "We want women in high places of government, in juries and supreme courts as well.

"Such education as will make wifehood a partnership, on a basis of equality, and motherhood a function not merely of giving birth to, but of rearing children so as to bring out the best in them will result in a higher citizenship. And when women take equal place with men in politics as well as domestic and social affairs, we shall breathe a purer atmosphere."

Adjutant General Cole of the Massachusetts State militia is planning to start proceedings in the next Legislature for a bill to enable absent militiamen to cast their votes by mail.

"Certainly these men ought to be given the right to vote," says the general, "and I might add that the man who serves his country as a volunteer should have this right sooner than the man who remains at home."

What about the woman who remains at home?

"The day has passed when women's duties cease with the rocking of the cradle. Now she follows her sons with her splendid interest throughout her life. If a woman can bring up her family, there is no reason why she cannot cast her ballot intelligently."—Mayor Albee of Portland, Oregon.

THE PROMISES OF 1916

National political parties have made the following declarations this year in their platforms:

The Democratic Party:

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men.

The Republican Party:

The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself.

The Progressive Party:

And we believe that the women of the country, who share with the men the burdens of government in times of peace and make equal sacrifice in times of war, should be given the full political rights of suffrage, both by State and Federal action.

The Socialist Party:

We advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to——

Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.

The immediate adoption of the so-called "Susan B. Anthony amendment" to the Constitution of the United States granting the suffrage to women on equal terms with men.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors

Mary Johnston
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise
Reginald Wright Kauffman
Zona Gale
Florence Kelly
Witter Bynner
Ben B. Lindsey
Caroline Bartlett Crane
Josephine Peabody Marks
Ellis Meredith
Mabel Craft Deering
Eliza Calvert Hall

Artists

Mayme B. Harwood — Blanche Ames — Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer
Howard L. Blackwell

Assistant Editor
Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

Publication Office, 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone, Dorchester 4810.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION

Domestic. One Year, $1.00. Six Months, 50c. Single Copies, 5c.

Canadian or foreign. One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.

Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916

VOTES FOR SOLDIERS

State after State is taking steps to enable the members of the National Guard to vote, while absent in the field. Newspapers bigotedly opposed to votes for women are publishing editorials denouncing the injustice and wickedness of denying a vote to men who have shown themselves ready to risk their lives for their country. The service rendered by the mothers of the United States is as dangerous as that of the soldiers, and more fundamental. If anyone deserves a vote on the ground of service rendered, it is they. Lucy Stone, the pioneer suffragist, whose birthday will be widely celebrated on Aug. 13, said long ago:

"Some woman risks her life for her country every time that a soldier is born into the world. She does picket duty over his cradle. For years she is his quartermaster, and gathers his rations. And when that boy grows to a man, shall he say to his mother, 'If you want to vote, you must first go and kill somebody'? It is a coward's argument!"

Give the soldier a vote, by all means; but give the soldier's mother a vote, too. A. S. B.

STEALING AN ELECTION

A decision lately handed down by the Supreme Court of Colorado throws a vivid light upon the root cause of that State's industrial troubles. Incidentally, it shows how far woman suffrage is from being at the bottom of them. It was always an absurdity, of course, to lay them to that cause; first, because twelve States have woman suffrage, and only one of the twelve has had an industrial civil war; and second, because the seat of the violence was the mining counties, where the population is overwhelmingly masculine.

All over the United States, a chronic struggle is going on between the great corporations and the people. In Colorado it has been especially acute, because the chief industries of that State are controlled by a few giant corporations, which play into each other's hands, and which have shown themselves wholly unscrupulous and lawless.

The recent decision of the Colorado Supreme Court is given in another column. It should be read with care. It shows how completely the people were robbed of their right to a free election by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Rockefeller's company—acting in collusion with the Republican officials of Huerfano County. At the trial, the stealing of the election was brazenly defended as "an industrial necessity."

When the women of Colorado are blamed for the State's industrial troubles, they are blamed, in substance, because they have not been able to make the Rockefellers keep the law. But who has as yet succeeded in making the Rockefellers keep the law? Not the United States government, nor the United States Supreme Court. The Standard Oil trust was ordered to dissolve. It went through the forms of dissolving, but remained a practical monopoly, and raised its prices higher than before. It is against the law to combine to keep prices up artificially. The Standard Oil people do it, and everybody knows they do it, and yet nothing is done to stop them. Whether under a Republican or under a Democratic administration, the price of oil continues to go up and up. It shows the utter dearth of sound argument among the anti-suffragists when they claim that women are unfit to vote because the women of Colorado have not accomplished a job that has thus far proved too tough for both the national political parties and for the whole United States government itself. A. S. B.

IS IT A CONSPIRACY?

The course of events is fast knocking the old arguments against woman suffrage to pieces. Democrats and Republicans alike are encouraging the formation of nation-wide organizations of women to aid the election respectively of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes. A large meeting of Republican women for this purpose was held the other day at the house of a former president of the "Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women."

The opponents of equal suffrage have been telling us for years that women could not find time to vote without neglecting their domestic duties. When the suffragists mildly pointed out that it takes but a few minutes to vote, the antis scornfully replied that it would take much longer to learn how to vote intelligently. This, of course, is true. But the antis have always said it was a woman's duty to influence her husband to vote the right way; and how is she to do that unless she looks into the matter enough to find out which the right way is? Now both political parties are trying, with the encouragement of the most ardent antis, to enlist every woman to influence not only her husband but as many other voters as possible.

When Jane Addams used her indirect influence in favor of a presidential candidate four years ago, many anti-suffragists denounced her, and declared that she had lost her moral influence forever by "going into politics." Now many of the same antis are urging all women to "go into politics" by trying to elect Mr. Wilson or Mr. Hughes.

"Where the vanguard rests today
The rear shall rest tomorrow."

If women are to "mould public opinion," they must themselves form an opinion first. Either there is no truth in the anti-suffrage dogma that the average woman cannot form an intelligent opinion on political questions without neglecting her home, or else both Republicans and Democrats are in a conspiracy to break up the home, and some of the most ardent antis are giving their support to the plot. A. S. B.

CONSCRIPTING GIRLS

There has been much complaint that in some cities men and women employed in factories and stores were forced to march in the "Preparedness" parade under threat of losing their jobs. A correspondent of the Chicago Public, writing from St. Joseph, Mo., the day after that city's parade, says:

"From all quarters today come reports of discharge of employees for refusal to march. The big retail stores 'fired' girls who would not brave the scorching pavements for hours."

Evidently the lack of a vote is no safeguard against political coercion. These young women are not permitted to express their opinion through the ballot which might take them ten minutes apiece—but they were forced to march for hours in torrid midsummer heat in order to cast their "indirect influence" in behalf of the political policy which their employers favored.

The opponents of equal suffrage strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

A. S. B.

"THE MIRACLE WOMAN"

Even without the ballot, some women exert a great power for good. Opponents of equal rights use this as an argument to show that the ballot is not needed. They overlook the fact that any woman who helps the world magnificently by the power of her own wisdom and goodness is generally found to be an advocate of votes for women. Such is Mrs. Catherine Breshkovsky, the aged Siberian exile—perhaps the most remarkable woman now living in the world. During her visit to America some years ago, she made a deep and never-to-be-forgotten impression upon those who were privileged to meet her.

Born a member of the nobility, from childhood her main object in life has been to help the peasants. Blocked persistently by the government in every effort to educate and aid them by peaceful means, she, like thousands of the noblest men and women in Russia, became a revolutionist, and worked for the overthrow of the autocracy and the establishment of a republic. She has been imprisoned and exiled again and again. The last time, she was sentenced to Siberia for life. It would have been a sentence of death but for influentially signed petitions in her behalf from England and America.

Mrs. Breshkovsky is almost worshipped by the lovers of liberty in Russia. The common people in Siberia call her "the miracle woman." She is about 73 years of age, and has but lately recovered from a severe illness; yet her courage and cheerfulness are wonderful. She reads the Woman's Journal, and rejoices in every suffrage victory. Last February she sent us a picture postcard of a girl sitting on a fence and knitting. She wrote, in her quaint English:

"Like this girl, happy in her youth, health and surroundings, so I am at this moment, delivered of my illness, having on my table a lot of charming things coming from your amiable country, and making me joyful and merry. All these attentions have profoundly touched the people around me, too; and my Russian friends send to you, my American friends, their gratitude and love for the constant bounty you show towards my old person, now so poor in physical forces."

In April she wrote: "I become happier and happier. This spring I have had a lot of work to provide the necessary means for my young friends who have taken my advice to start vegetable gardens in several places along the Lena river. They had to have seeds, and tools, and some money. It is accomplished, which makes me happy. My health is no worse, but I have to live on milk foods and gruels. What a beautiful thing it was for that old man of 93 to give an address on your dear aunt, who has been dead so long"! (This refers to the address on the Doctors Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, given by Dr. Stephen Smith at the dedication of the new Emily Blackwell ward in the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.)

In another letter Mrs. Breshkovsky writes: "You say that the women of the Westover School mean to send me $50 every month. If so, it will be a great relief to me, and my gratitude will be profound.

"Once you wrote me that many persons said, 'She would receive much more from every side if she used the money for her own needs; but she gives away what she gets.' I think that if my sharing with the poor gives me the most desirable comfort and makes me happy, that is all one can contribute to my welfare. I am not only happy when mending the naked needs of my comrades, but I am seriously unhappy when, knowing these needs, I am not in a position to furnish the necessary. So every dollar is a joy, a hope, a possibility of rendering service to those who are deprived of all means for a suitable existence, even of the first necessities of life. Often $50 is sufficient to establish some little shop where two or three workmen can ply their trade and earn their living without being obliged to beg, or to sell their strength for a pitiful few cents. Even when a prey to fierce inflammations I never forget my obligations towards those to whom I promised my help, and I cannot rest till the waiting comrades are settled as it was said. You must understand my feelings, and not be astonished by my profound gratitude to all those who are benevolent to help me."

Mrs. Breshkovsky's last letter announces that she is about to be transferred from Irkutsk to Minussink, in the province of Eniseisk. She says: "The government of Irkutsk is opposed to my presence here, in spite of the strict seclusion in which I live. I am not at all sorry to change. Minussink is a small town, but inhabited by many exiled friends. Perhaps there I shall have opportunity to go out of doors and respire some air, perhaps to see trees and flowers." But she advises no one to write to her until she sends word that she has arrived at Minussink, as it is quite possible that the government may place her somewhere else.

Last year it was publicly announced that she was to be sent to Bulune, a tiny Indian village away up near the North Pole, and she was sent about half way there, to Yakutsk; but the sentence excited universal indignation, and soon after reaching Yakutsk she was allowed to return south again several thousand miles to Irkutsk, where she has since remained. These long journeys are a severe tax on her health, but she is unterrified. She writes:

"The thought of death is far from my imagination; I don't care about it. . . . All the journeys, with cold and every sort of inconveniences, are so familiar to me, and all my residences are so deprived of liberty, that I remember always the saying of our peasants, 'If worse, yet different.' It is not so light to run through; but there are a thousand positions a thousand times heavier than this."

All those who fight for freedom have some trials to meet; but the worst hardships that we encounter today in the suffrage movement are child's play to those which this aged apostle of liberty has had to face. Her life may well be an example to us all. A. S. B.

Once it cost a fight and a good deal of excitement to put through a woman suffrage resolution in the National Education Association. Now the resolution goes through unanimously and without debate.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

NEW YORK

New York suffragists are assisting the Board of Health in infantile paralysis prevention. The Industrial Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party telephoned to the Board of Health, asking whether their street meetings would interfere with the board's plans for the city. The health officers told them that, while they did not wish to order street meetings stopped, they believed it advisable not to hold them, and they would be glad to have them called off.

These suffragists will, therefore, hold no further street meetings for the present, and have offered the help of their canvassers to the board. Miss Mary Dreier, chairman of the Industrial Section, hopes to find that her house-to-house canvassers can be of assistance in observing and reporting violations of the health code and in carrying printed instructions for protection and cleanliness to the congested districts.

Besides the Industrial Section of the State Suffrage Party, the City Party has also offered help in fighting the epidemic. Long Island suffragists, among whom are Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and Mrs. Raymond Brown, have met and offered the services of the Nassau and Suffolk county branches of the State Party as aids in the infantile paralysis fight. These country suffragists are presenting their names to their local health officers as workers wherever they are needed.

For the benefit of the suffrage organizations of Mt. Kisco, Katonah and Bedford in Westchester County, Dugald Stewart Walker, the artist, appeared at the Brookside Theatre, Mount Kisco, on July 18, and showed twenty-five original pictures which were hung at the spring exhibit of the Chicago Art Institute, telling stories which explain them.

RHODE ISLAND

"Oh, no! I can't possibly canvass in my own home town! It would be so much easier for an outsider to do it!" "No, I haven't a moment's time that I can spare." Such were the remarks that greeted Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, president of the Newport County Woman Suffrage League, when she undertook to organize house-to-house canvassing in Newport. But knowing from experience that the women would feel very differently after they had once began the work, she was not discouraged. The results were most gratifying. Some of the women interviewed became so much interested that they themselves volunteered to talk to their friends, and many yellow slips were requested. The great body of the people visited were willing to listen, and a number were found to believe already in equal suffrage.

The canvassers meet always at one house, where they are given literature for distribution, a list of voters in a given locality and yellow (suffrage) and white (undecided) slips. Then they separate, meeting again for luncheon with some hospitable suffrage hostess.

ALABAMA

Following the devastation of crops caused by the worst flood in Alabama within thirty years, the Selma Equal Suffrage Association has been busy distributing donations of provisions and clothes to relieve the distress in Dallas county. The Rev. E. W. Gamble and Mrs. J. B. Converse have even risked their lives in going over dangerous routes to reach the marooned sufferers. Another suffragist, Mrs. J. M. Baker, has given the association a very liberal check to be used in rescue work.

Miss Lola C. Trax, of Baltimore, Md., national organizer, has just finished with great success her speaking circuit of the State, lasting three months, which included nearly every county in Alabama.

In several towns she delivered the first suffrage address ever heard. Everywhere she found cordial and responsive audiences. From April 6 to June 28 inclusive, she held 69 meetings with an attendance of 4,479 and secured 941 new members.

OHIO

Ohio candidates who may have been disposed to refuse to answer the queries of the State and local suffrage organizations on the pretext that an expression of their position would be in conflict with the corrupt practices act, have been robbed of that subterfuge. Mayo Fesler, secretary of the Municipal League of Cleveland, and County Prosecutor Cyrus Locher both declare there is nothing in the law forbidding candidates to express themselves or give promises if they wish to.

Miss Alice Goddard, of Gambier, has been appointed chairman of the 17th Congressional District, which comprises the counties of Richland, Ashland, Knox, Coshocton, Delaware, and Licking. She will spend the next few weeks in active work in her district.

INDIANA

A training school for suffrage speakers was opened by the Indianapolis Branch of the Woman's Franchise League last week. A class in parliamentary law was also organized. The suffrage speakers will be trained to carry on a continual series of meetings.

NORTH CAROLINA

At the annual meeting of the North Carolina Press Association, held at Durham on July 13, Dr. Delia Dixon-Carroll, a member of the Raleigh League and a sister of Thomas Dixon, the author, made a telling speech for equal suffrage. Dr. Carroll's advice to the editors "to get aboard the band wagon rather than be forced to trail along with the hearse" was received by enthusiastic applause.

A statement that the present war might have been averted had German women been allowed to vote was one of Dr. Carroll's conclusions, and she pointed out that a school managed only by a man or a woman narrows the pupils' vision.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania suffragists will have a typical circus tent at every fair to be held during the late summer and fall in their State. In fact, they have let a contract for two tents with which to invade the sawdust realm.

Outside the tents will be two great curtains bearing figures of suffrage with her new flag aloft pointing the way to victory and success, together with the new Pennsylvania slogan: "Suffrage First: Safety Will Follow."

In contrast to the noisy "barkers" of childhood memories, the executive board of the Pennsylvania Woman Association, at its last meeting, when it decided upon the county fair plan, arranged to have sweet-voiced suffragists tell of the merits of the cause. Admission will be free.

The first of the tents will be sent upon its circuit within the next few weeks.

Six hundred women, guests of Mrs. E. E. Kiernan, at her home, "Suanlinbar," near Somerset, and representing 17 counties, assisted in the dedication, recently, of the new Pennsylvania suffrage flag.

Gathered for an all-day rally, those present were grouped in front of a raised bower of growing roses, under which Mrs. Lewis Lawrence Smith, of Strafford, dedicated the flag, before presenting it to Mrs. J. O. Miller of Pittsburgh, acting chairman of the State Association.

The flag has a golden yellow field, in the center of which is a blue Pennsylvania keystone surrounded by a circle of eleven blue stars, representing the 11 suffrage States.

In her address, Mrs. Smith said, in part:

"We are here to dedicate the new Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage flag, but, as Lincoln said, 'Not simple words, but deeds must dedicate and consecrate our emblem.'

"First, we dedicate our flag to the suffragists of Pennsylvania. In our country's flag we, as women, have no distinct share, except to follow it with love and loyalty.. Now, for the first time in the United States, we have a flag to draw us closer and closer as women; a symbol, to help other women. We dedicate it to the cause we all serve, as we also dedicate ourselves to the end of that cause, which is now plainly in sight, for in 1920 a Keystone State star must be added to our flag.

"Secondly, we dedicate this flag to you, the men and women of Pennsylvania, as your flag. We, the suffragists of Pennsylvania, want the vote that we may serve you. Good men need good women to make better children and better citizens.

"Lastly, we dedicate this flag to our country. In doing this, we believe we offer to our country a gift of loyalty and devotion such as women never have been able to offer. This gift is a great army of women organized in every State and in almost every county of every State in the Union—an army of women trained to serve for the common good of all. The greatest desire of the women of this army is to serve their country in the time of danger. But to give our best services we must be enfranchised women.

"We consecrate ourselves to the task of paying to the last full measure our devotion to this cause—'a government of the people, for the people and by the people.' To this faith we will be able to contribute as we should only when given the power and responsibility of the vote, and to this faith we dedicate both ourselves and our flag."

"No man in this country or any other has given up 25 years of his life to the cause of his enfranchisement."—Carrie Chapman Catt.

GEORGIA

In the Georgia Legislature, the only one in the country where suffrage has come up since the political conventions, the legislators seem to be paying little consideration to their party platform. Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, chairman of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, says:

"The attitude of antagonism toward suffrage on the part of these legislators seems to have experienced no change as a result of the Democratic party's pledge at St. Louis."

The amendment was the special order for July 7, but was crowded from the calendar by the filibustering tactics of the forces marshaled against it.

In addition to the suffrage amendment there are several other bills to be considered by the present Legislature which deeply interest the woman of the State. One is to amend the code so that women may be admitted to practice law in the courts of Georgia. The Supreme Court recently decided that only "male applicants of good character" were eligible. Another bill has been prepared and will be introduced in the Senate "to allow students of any age or sex to take the post-graduate course in the University of Georgia." At the annual meeting of the trustees of the institution a few weeks ago this was recommended by the Chancellor and approved by the trustees, but it was found necessary to enact a special law before this change could be made. It has proved a great hardship to the young women, especially the teachers, who felt that they needed this course for a greater efficiency in their work, to be forced to go out of the State in order to get the course. As this bill carries no demand for an appropriation, it will possibly pass without opposition.

Efforts will again be made to have a compulsory education law, a compulsory school attendance law, a law to have factory inspection and to raise the "age of consent" from ten to sixteen years.

WISCONSIN

The Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association did not take part in the preparedness parade in Milwaukee July 15, although invited to do so. Members of the executive board were unanimously of the opinion that the association could not take part in the parade, this opinion being based on the understanding that the association stands for only the one thing, woman suffrage, thus uniting in its membership people of widely differing opinions on all other subjects.

An emergency board meeting to consider the political situation and to make arrangements for the Wisconsin representation at the national convention at Atlantic City in September will be held in Milwaukee July 22.

TENNESSEE

Mrs. James M. McCormack, president of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, was largely instrumental in seeing that several thousand soldiers who passed through Memphis recently were provided with sandwiches, fruit and coffee.

ILLINOIS

The Chicago Equal Suffrage Association at a meeting held last week accepted the invitation of the Galesburg Equal Suffrage Association to hold its State convention there in October, probably about the middle of the month.

A permanent organization under the name of the Chicago Housing Council was formed recently, when representatives of a number of committees and established agencies already working toward housing betterment assembled to plan for more effective work. The purpose of this co-ordination is to stimulate public concern, and to serve as a clearing house for ideas and methods of housing betterment. Mrs. Sidney Schwarz, chairman of the housing committee of the Chicago Woman's Aid, of 5017 Blackstone avenue, is largely responsible for the organization of the Housing Council, and has been made its chairman.

The Chicago Political Equality League is represented on the executive committee of the council. In addition to its other activities the Political Equality League is planning to investigate housing conditions and to participate in the "housing crusade" to be launched in the fall.

CONNECTICUT

Following the conventions that have been held in rather more than half of the counties of Connecticut, active and intensive work is going on to complete organization in every town and village of the State. The plan is to have an organizer in each county who shall give the whole of her time to suffrage work. The work will include a large amount of house to house canvassing, the gathering of groups of women who are already interested in woman suffrage, the holding of public meetings and the formation of organization. The problem for Connecticut differs a little from the problem in New York or Massachusetts. In Connecticut the town is the political unit first to be considered. This is the case because representation is by townships, not by population. Under the old "rotten borough" system, which still prevails in Connecticut, the little town of Union, with fewer than 100 voters, sends as many representatives to the lower house of the Legislature as the city of Hartford or the city of New Haven. Also according to the constitution, an amendment introduced in the Legislature need pass only the lower House in the first year, and must then be referred to the next Legislature, when it must obtain a two-thirds majority in both House and Senate. Hence the first object of the Connecticut W. S. A. is to secure a majority for the suffrage amendment in the lower House, for which purpose suffrage organization is necessary with the town as the unit. The C. W. S. A., with an eye to the future, is also organizing by Senatorial districts; and for pushing the use of the school vote, by school districts; but the town is the most important factor in the political work immediately ahead.

So far the most active work since the series of conventions in June has been done in New Haven county. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Swetman have just begun organization work in the small towns and rural regions of Hartford county—work which they will keep up all summer. Miss Daphne Selden has been engaged for organizing work in New London County and Miss Adams for work in Tolland County. These are all new workers with the exception of Mrs. Swetman.

MAINE

The Lewiston and Auburn Equal Suffrage League entered two decorated cars in Lewiston's Fourth of July parade, for the first time in the history of that city. Only two men were heard to object to the sentiment of one of the banners, "For the safety of the nation let the women vote," and both of them, it was obvious, had recently visited a saloon.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The State Democratic campaign committee met in Aiken on July 8 and were addressed by candidates for governor and other speakers. Hundreds of people gathered from several counties. The Equal Suffrage League of Aiken County conducted a rest room for women and children, where suffrage literature was distributed. Nineteen new members joined the league.

MISSOURI

A suffrage ball will be held in St. Louis some time in November, it was decided at the regular monthly meeting at the St. Louis League last week.

Mrs. W. C. Fordyce, the city central committee chairman, presided, and spoke of the need for money to carry out the work. It was also suggested that a baseball game, a Forest Park Highlands supper, a rummage sale, afternoon teas, and other means for raising money should be tried during the summer. J. Hugo Grimm, thrice judge of the St. Louis Juvenile Court, spoke of the civic work which the Equal Suffrage League intends to do this coming winter. In spite of the great heat there was a large attendance.

MASSACHUSETTS

A suffrage garden party was the method the Holyoke Equal Suffrage League took of celebrating the suffrage planks in the national platforms. It was held at the home of Mrs. W. S. Lewis, and because of the rain was an indoor affair.

The Worcester Equal Franchise Club had an automobile in the Fourth of July parade, bearing a huge sign, "Every political party has a suffrage plank." Much applause greeted the car all along the line.

One of the features in the July Fourth parade at Shrewsbury, Mass., was the yellow "Justice" float of the Franchise Club. On the float, which was decorated with yellow flowers, a yellow "Equal Franchise" flag, and the red, white and blue, stood Victory, bearing the names of the equal suffrage states; Justice, with a Massachusetts shield; and a woman pleading for justice.

"Woman has learned that she can maintain her self-respect and all her feminine attributes and still take her place side by side with men in many fields," said Mrs. Florence E. Shaal before the counter salespeople's division of the Salesmen's Convention held in Detroit last week.

"The preventable mortality in this country is greater than the mortality caused by the European war," declares Major-General William C. Gorgas, the highest medical officer of the U. S. army. "Science knows that the chief cause of disease is poverty; that disease can never be eliminated as long as people are forced to live poorly and close together." Why should not women, who are the natural protectors of human life, have a voice in safeguarding the conditions of human living?

A Vote for Mrs. Pat O'Hagan

By Meta Stern Lilienthal

Mrs. Pat O'Hagan is not a suffragist. She is not an anti, either. She has never thought about the question of votes for women nor about any other public question. Mrs. O'Hagan gets up at six o'clock and prepares the breakfast for Pat, who goes to work at 6.30. Then she washes, combs, dresses and feeds her five little children and sends three of them off to school. She takes the two youngest ones with her when she goes marketing, one of them in a go-cart and the other one clinging to her skirt. By the time beds are made, rooms tidied up, dishes washed and marketing done it is time to get lunch for the children coming from school. In the afternoon there is washing, ironing, scrubbing and mending to be done. On her easy days Mrs. O'Hagan can go down to the public park for an hour with one baby in the go-cart and the other clinging to her skirt. If the babies will let her, she can sit on a bench and exchange experiences with some other human beast of burden. Then she must hurry home, for there is a dinner to be cooked for Pat and the children, and after dinner there are more dishes to be washed, five children to be put to bed, and more sewing and mending to be done, while Pat reads or smokes his pipe or is out with other men.

This is the story of Mrs. O'Hagan's life day by day, summer and winter, year in and year out. She has never had a vacation in her life. Sundays and holidays have no meaning to her; indeed, with the whole family at home and extra cooking to be done, they are her hardest days. If I were to tell Mrs. O'Hagan that she needs a vote, she would not understand me. It would seem as strange and impossible to her as if I told her that she needs a vacation in Newport; and yet I demand a vote for Mrs. Pat O'Hagan and for the millions of women of her kind in preference to all your tax-paying women and college-bred women and professional women, even in preference to your wage-earning women in factories, stores and offices. For the Mrs. O'Hagan type of woman is the most unprotected of all. The tax-paying woman has the protection of property. The college-bred, professional woman has the protection of knowledge and social status. The wage-earning woman has, or can have, the protection of the union and a certain economic independence that invariably comes with the pay envelope. But the Mrs. O'Hagan type has neither property nor education, neither union nor pay envelope. Her work of bearing and rearing children and providing food, clothing, cleanliness and comfort,—the most important, the most socially valuable work in the world,—is unremunerated and held in slight esteem because it is the age-long, traditional labor of her sex. To those who measure the value of labor in dollars and cents, it is not labor at all. Indeed, Pat himself has been heard to remark to other men whose wives were wage earners, and, looking proud while he said it: "My wife doesn't work; she's at home."

Because Mrs. O'Hagan has no pay envelope, because her hardest drudgery never brings her a cent of her own, she is doubly dependent. She depends firstly on Pat's boss and secondly on Pat. If the boss discharges Pat, she and her children are thrown into poverty. If the boss cuts Pat's wages, she must work harder and scrimp more. But if the boss gives Pat a raise and Pat is not inclined to be generous to his family, it means no improvement of her lot. In fact, if Pat chooses to spend a considerable part of his earnings on liquor and tobacco, Mrs. Pat can do nothing. The money is his, not hers.

I demand a vote for Mrs. Pat O'Hagan because I believe that it will be a means of self-protection to her, that it will give her a power whereby she may gradually ease and improve her lot and may smooth the path of life for her daughters. I want to see Mrs. O'Hagan's life touched and animated and elevated by general social progress. Just as I consider the carpet sweeper superior to the broom and the electric vacuum cleaner superior to the sweeper, so I consider the ballot in Mrs. O'Hagan's hands superior to her indirect influence over Pat and Pat's boss.

But, you may say, even if Mrs. O'Hagan is given a vote, she won't use it. She will not recognize where her own interest lies. She is far too stunted by life-long drudgery to take an interest in politics.

That is where you are mistaken. Mrs. O'Hagan is not stupid; she is only neglected. She is not hopeless; she has only never been given a chance. Mrs. O'Hagan was quick to see the advantage of the carpet sweeper over the broom. She would use a vacuum cleaner if she had the means. She was quick to utilize canned goods and prepared breakfast foods and other modern housekeeping conveniences. She recognizes the value of the department store and ready-made clothing. She understands the importance of the public school and the playground in the life of her child. Step by step she has kept pace with modern industrial and social development. Even in the isolation of her kitchen she is vaguely conscious of being a part of the present-day socialized world. If she can only be made to understand that the ballot also is a tool, a modern tool to be employed by her as a means to an end, she will quickly learn to use that tool and,—you may depend upon it,—she will use it in the interest of her own particular sphere: the home and the family.

Mrs. O'Hagan, enfranchised citizen, will begin to question what candidates and which party promise her more sanitary dwellings, cleaner streets, rigorous food inspection, a reduction in the high cost of living, full time school attendance for her children, and more parks, playgrounds and recreation piers. She will begin to watch the habits of the alderman, the assemblyman and the Congressman from her district. She will stop at the street corner and listen to the political speech that is addressed to her, the voter. While sitting on the park bench during an hour of rest, she will have a new topic for conversation. Instead of discussing her neighbors, Mrs. Pat O'Hagan and Mrs. Franz Muller will discuss for whom they are going to vote and why. Mrs. O'Hagan will discover a new common interest between herself and Pat, and Pat will come down from his accustomed perch of male superiority to discuss politics with his wife. Gradually Mrs. O'Hagan will feel her life broadening and growing. The knowledge of something beyond her four walls to live and work for, the feeling of being a responsible member of a larger group, will give her a stimulus and an interest unknown to her since her girlhood days.

There are in the United States today eight million women working outside the home. But the woman working inside the home, performing unpaid toil in the service of her family, nevertheless still constitutes the majority. This majority represents the type that is most exploited and least free of all women in modern society. To reach this type, these millions of Mrs. Pat O'Hagans, who dwell in our midst, to win for them the right to vote, to teach them how to use this right in their own interest and the interest of their families, that is one of the most important tasks of the modern suffrage movement.

"How can a woman teach citizenship who has not herself the rights of a citizen?"—Mrs. Harriet Thompson.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ——————dollars.

ATTACK POST-WAR WOMAN PROBLEM

Conference of Teutonic Women Discusses Birth-Rate, Celibacy and Feminine Health

The leading women of Germany, Austria and Hungary, assembled last week in the ninth convention of the Association of Austrian Women's Organizations, busily attacked after-the-war problems and laid plans for their work in the future, according to correspondence of the Associated Press.

Some of the important problems taken up by the women were the retrogression in the birth rate, the approval of measures which seek official recognition of the work of the housewife, in order that she may become economically more valuable, and the abolition of the "celibacy" clause for women office-holders.

A suggestion to increase greatly the present number of women factory inspectors and other measures in the general interests of feminine health were approved. The association went on record as favoring any effort that has as its object the "freeing of women from the bondage of fashion."

CHICAGO HELPS FRIENDLESS GIRLS

Judge Mary Bartelme Prevents Them from Being Included With Hardened Criminals

Prevention rather than cure of delinquency is the basis of the new plan by which Chicago women voters are solving the friendless girl problem. Under the old plan, by statutory provision and authority of the board of administration of State charities, Illinois has placed dependent girls in the Geneva School, where they associate with delinquents sent there by the hundreds from the police courts. When harm befalls they are sent to the Salvation Army Maternity Home in Chicago, the State paying $25 to the Salvation Army for the care of its wards during this period.

Because of these conditions Judge Mary Bartelme of the girls' division of the Juvenile Court has found a better way, says the Chicago Herald.

The dependent girl who is not a hardened criminal but finds herself homeless and without resources is sent to one of several "half-way" homes, which a group of Chicago women have established in quiet spots about the city. She finds herself in a cheerful, cozy flat or cottage. She is not asked to perform work she cannot do, nor is she idle. She is invited to rest, to regain her strength, to become normal. Usually she needs a physical cleaning up, and she gets it. Her clothes in most cases are not of the sort to create self-respect and self-reliance. Her attention is directed to these and intelligent assistance is given.

After the rest she begins to take a new interest in life, to realize that she has friends and that the world is a bright, good, happy place, after all. Employment which will make her self-supporting is found and she is given a new start.

"I am almost sorry that the public is learning about this work," said Miss Bartelme. "We have been running these places as an experiment. The addresses are not made known. They are homes in the truest sense of the word to these weary girls. To place this sort of girl with a lot of hardened police court characters would be a grave mistake and would rob them of a chance to get along. All they need is a chance. In most cases they get along if only started right."

President Wilson made a personal visit to the Capitol July 17 to emphasize his desire for the passage of a federal child labor bill before the adjournment of Congress. The bill is meeting with determined opposition on the part of Southern Senators. The President is said to consider its passage essential to party success.

"The first day's registration since the books were moved to the first floor of the city building was 185 as compared with sixty the previous day," says the Topeka Daily Capital of July 13. "The surprising feature of the registrations was that there were 101 women and only eighty-four men."

"There is no problem upon which an intelligent woman cannot throw some new light."—Israel Zangwill.

Court Decision Reveals Real Cause of Colorado Unrest

Supreme Bench Finds That Big Coal Corporations in Huerfano County Corrupted Elections to Their Interest in Every Possible Way

Astonishing revelations are made in a recent decision by the Colorado Supreme Court. The facts brought out throw a vivid light upon the cause of Colorado's industrial troubles, and show how far that cause is from being woman suffrage.

The court's decision unseats Sheriff "Jeff" Farr, and all the other officers elected on the Republican ticket in Huerfano County, on the ground of wholesale election frauds, coercion and intimidation, practiced by the Republican organization of the Colorado coal fields on behalf of John D. Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The court finds that the coal company was the Republican party, and that party's candidate merely the tools used by the company, and that in order to carry the election they resorted to "fraudulent and infamous prostitution of the ballot."

Every act of corruption described by the Supreme Court was committed late in 1914, after the date when Rockefeller's agents had sworn that political activity had ended.

They were committed, says the court, long after all disorder had ceased, and when the Federal troops were in charge of the district.

The whole case is summed up by the court as follows:

"We are unable to find a precedent where like conditions have been considered as in this case, wherein private corporations have assumed to deny the public character of an election and to arbitrarily take charge of and conduct the same as if it were the sole private business of the corporation.

"These (coal) companies plainly connived with certain county officials to secure the creation of election precincts, bounded so as to include their private property only, and with lines marked by their own fences, or guarded by their own armed men, and within which were only their own employees.

"They excluded the public from entrance to such election precincts, labeled the same as private property, and warned the public that entrance thereon constituted trespass. They denied the right of free public assemblage within such election precincts, and likewise the right of free or open discussion of public questions therein.

"They denied the right to circulate election literature or the distribution of the cards of candidates within such precincts. They secured the selection of their own employees exclusively as judges and clerks of election, and by the location of precinct boundaries no other than their employees could so serve. They apparently made the registration lists from their payrolls. They kept such lists in their private places of business and in charge of their employees.

"They prohibited all public investigation within such election precincts as to the qualification of the persons so registered as electors of the precinct.

"Through their employees acting as election officials they assisted numerous non-English speaking persons to vote by marking their ballots for them, in plain violation of the law. They provided other non-English speaking persons with a fraudulent device by which such persons might be enabled to vote the Republican ticket, without being able to read either the name of the candidate or the party ticket for which they so voted.

"They coerced and intimidated their employees in many instances.

"We find no such example of fraud within the books, and must seek the letter and spirit of the law in a free government as a scale in which to weigh such conduct."

To corroborate its findings, the Supreme Court quotes the admissions of E. H. Weitzel, highest field officer for Rockefeller, who personally ordered the Democratic candidates kept out of the eight closed precincts on the ground that they were agitators! The Court says:

"There can be no free, open and fair election as contemplated by the constitution, where private industrial corporations so throttle public opinion, deny the free exercise of choice by sovereign electors, dictate and control all election officers, prohibit public discussion of public questions, and imperially command what citizens may, and what citizens may not, peacefully and for lawful purposes enter upon electon or public territory."

Most amazing of all is the admission of the attorneys for the coal companies in their brief quoted by the Supreme Court, that:

"It is a matter of present, or of only recently past, history, that the Republican party of the whole State, from the candidate for Governor down, and particularly those in Huerfano County, ran on what they were pleased to call a 'law and order' platform. This meant or was taken to mean that the Republicans sided against the strikers. Indeed, this was the open attitude of the Republican party in the strike district."

This is unblushingly offered as justification for the coal company's methods.

The court finds that every judge, clerk or officer of election was an employee of the coal companies, except a saloonkeeper, who was a partner of Sheriff Farr.

After describing the way in which economic mastery was used to impose political control, the Supreme Court says:

"Thus were the public election districts and the public election machinery turned over to the absolute domination and imperial control of private coal corporations, and used by them as absolutely and privately as were their mines, to and for their own private purposes."

Disposing of the coal company's defense, the court says:

"The defense relies not upon conflicting evidence, but upon the contention that the conduct of the election was justified as an 'industrial necessity.'

"We have heard much in this State in recent years as to the denial of inherent and constitutional rights of citizens being justified by 'military necessity,' but this, we believe, is the first time in our experience when the violation of the fundamental rights of freemen has been attempted to be justified by the plea of 'industrial necessity.'

"Even if we were to concede that there may be some palliation in the plea of military necessity, yet that a private corporation, with its privately armed forces, may violate the most sacred right of the citizenship of the State and find lawful means in the plea of 'private necessity' savors too much of anarchy to find approval by courts of justice."

The Supreme Court finds in effect that the Huerfano County Judge who tried the case, Henry Blickhan, was himself a part of the Rockefeller machine. It says:

"A careful reading of the record disclosed the rejection by the court of so much palpably pertinent and competent testimony offered by the contestors, as to force the conclusion that the trial judge was influenced by bias and prejudice, sufficient in itself to justify a reversal of the judgment."

Pointing out the national importance of the case, the court says:

"Many State elections have been determined by a majority or plurality of fewer votes than here involved. The choice of the National Electoral College has been decided by a majority of but one vote. It is sufficient to cause every liberty-loving American citizen to shudder in contemplation of the possibility that the private 'industrial necessity' of some industrial company or corporation employing large numbers of men may thus determine the policies or the fate of the Republic."

IN THE MAGAZINES

The following articles of interest to suffragists have been noted among the current magazines:

"The Eternal Beggar," a frank study of the dependent wife under the law, by Miriam Michelson—Sunset Magazine for July.

"Mary E. McDowell," by Emma F. Adams—Association Monthly for July.

"*Women's Suffrage in New Jersey: 1790-1807," a history of the movement in N. J. by Edward Raymond Turner in Smith College Studies in History—July.

Sketch of the work of Mrs. Josephine C. Preston and the "community center" project, by Paul Triem—Sunset Magazine for July.

"Equal Suffrage in 1916," Judge Clayton Herring—Everywoman (San Francisco), July.

"California's Inheritance Tax," Hon. John S. Chambers — Everywoman, July.

*Particularly valuable.

"Come Out of the Kitchen," Alice Duer Miller's latest sizeable contribution to current literature, is not, as might be supposed, an argument for woman to leave her "sphere." While it carries no distinct suffrage moral, it is unmistakably flavored with Mrs. Miller's quick and delightful humor. The story is a "modern romance," which deals with a bachelor millionaire and a charming Southern girl disguised as a cook. (The Century Co., New York City. 1916. $1.25.)

"Our Mothers" is a collection of tributes, in prose and verse, to mothers, compiled by Mary Allette Ayer. A tasteful binding adds to the atractiveness of this volume. (Lee, Lothrop & Shepard Co., Boston. 1916. $1.00.)

The Avoidance of Fires, by Arland D. Weeks. D. C. Heath & Co., New York City, 1916.

A Capitalist's View of Socialism. Parke, Austin & Lipscomb, New York City. 1916.

Russian Prohibition, by Ernest Gordon. American Issue Pub. Co., Westerville, Ohio, 1916. Price, 25 cents.

A propaganda play which CAN make money for ANY suffrage league

JONATHAN'S NIGHT-SHIRT

Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars. Order from the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston St., Boston.

The Acorn
144 Tremont St.
Near Temple Place
LUNCHEON 11 to 2

ORIENTAL RUGS REPAIRED AND CLEANED TRUE ORIENTAL WAY WITHOUT INJURY
BACK BAY ORIENTAL RUG WORKS
H. M. YACUBIAN, Native Specialist, will prove to you a superior workmanship at moderate prices
126 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE Tel. 956B. B.

THE PLASTIC SHOE Reg. U. S. Patent Office, 1912
The most comfortable and best looking shoe made
Owned and sold exclusively by
THAYER McNEIL COMPANY : Boston

WHITE HOUSE GINGER ALE

Is a PURE and refreshing beverage.
It is not astringent, but stimulates the stomach to a healthy action.
Physicians can recommend it with perfect safety.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT
Made Under Sanitary Conditions by
STANDARD BOTTLING AND EXTRACT CO.
Order it from your Grocer or 'phone us, Oxford 333
73 HARVARD STREET, BOSTON

HAVE YOUR TRUNKS REPAIRED
McDONALD'S, 15 Beacon St. 3401-W Hay
Wardrobe Trunks rebuilt to regulation height.

Tel. Back Bay 794-W
HAZEL E. WEHNER
Ladies' Suits Made to Order
Waists, Skirts and Dresses
711 Boylston St. - Room 28 - Boston, Mass.

GOOD MEALS
CAREFUL SERVICE
IDEAL LOCATION
You will find these qualities at the OLD NATICK INN, South Natick. It is a small hotel with tasteful appointments. Private bath if desired. For permanent rates address MISS HARRIS, Manager, OLD NATICK INN, South Natick, Mass. 'Phone Natick 8810.

RUGS You may now buy from us direct at strictly wholesale prices and save 33⅓% discount.
$1.75 Axminsters, size 18x36 each $1.00
$20.00 Seamless Tapestry Brussels 9x12 Rugs $11.75
$24.00 Seamless Velvet 9x12 Rugs $14.50
$30.00 Seamless Axminster 9x12 Rugs $16.75
$50.00 Seamless Wilton 9x12 Rug $29.50
UNITED RUG AND CARPET CO.
26 Beverly St. Off Washington St. No Tel. 1227 Richmond.

Suffragists are finding a Gold-Mine of information, fact, argument and statistics in Alice Stone Blackwell's pamphlet
A BUBBLE PRICKED
Send your order today to the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

	Price	Postpaid
EA.	$ .10	$ .13
DOZ.	1.00	1.19
100	7.00	7.25

To Authors and Publishers
We are printers of many well-known publications, among them *'The Woman's Journal.'* If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.
E. L. GRIMES COMPANY,
122 Pearl St., Boston.

A Convincing Argument
A new paper edition of the Suffrage Map of North America, the most convincing map that has been issued, is now ready. Send your order today to the Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston St., Boston.
Postpaid prices: Each, 2c; Doz., 8c; 100, 60c. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

BACK BAY PLUMBING CO.
YOUR PLUMBING PROBLEMS
It is our business to solve them. Don't waste your time, your money,

on experimenting—simply send for our expert. He will tell you the whole story—also the cost. His advice is free. Either write or phone B. B. 7064.
Specialists on Heating, Ventilating and Plumbing
Main Office and Show Rooms.
Social Union Building, 142 Berkeley St., Corner Columbus Ave.
Branch 36 Bromfield St.—Tel. Main 746

HOTEL CUMBERLAND
NEW YORK, Broadway at 54th Street

Broadway cars from Grand Central Depot
7th Avenue cars from Penn'a Station
New and Fireproof
Strictly First-Class — Rates Reasonable
Rooms with Adjoining Bath $1.50 up
Rooms with Private Bath $2.00 up
Suites $4.00 up
10 Minutes Walk to 40 Theatres
Send for Booklet
HARRY P. STIMSON
Only New York Hotel Window-Screened Throughout

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS
Back Bay and Brookline owners and large Trust Estates are placing the MAINTENANCE of their Mercantile, Office and High Class Apartment Buildings under our supervision.
The service given them results in a large saving on maintenance cost. We can do the same for you. For further particulars apply to
P. J. DONAGHEY, Inc.
General Contractors. Building Maintenance Engineers.
Main Office Social Union Building
142 Berkley St., Corner Columbus Ave. Tel. B. B. 7064
Branch 36 Bromfield St. Tel. Main 746.
The estimated value of Buildings now under our supervision is over $5,000,000.00.

SUFFRAGE EXCHANGE

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN EMBLEMS. Yellow Handkerchiefs marked "Full Suffrage" for club display and campaign work. Send ten cents for sample. Special low price per 100. L. Lanphear, 4011 Lake Park Ave., Chicago. (30)

Congress Parleys About Expense as Children Die

Finally Lets Bill Pass to Permit Use of Unoccupied Hospitals for Infantile Paralysis but Takes Care to Do it Without Cost

There was a hulla-balloo in Congress July 8. Several Congressmen were on their feet threatening objections. A great deal of talk about "expense to the Federal government" was bandied about. It was made very plain that any cost to the country must be refunder. Mr. Burnett of Alabama exclaimed: "Let me ask the gentleman right there, who will replace these things?" Mr. Kitchin of North Carolina made the statesman-like suggestion to "the gentleman" that "he add the words 'without expense to the United States government.'" Mr. Sherley of Kentucky asked that the resolution be read over again, as he wanted to be sure about what it said. Mr. Mann of Illinois asked why the general government should "take care of these people."

At last after numerous amendments and suggestions and withdrawing of objections an emergency resolution was passed to permit the city of New York to utilize certain unused Federal hospitals isolated on the Third Island for the treatment of persons suffering from infantile paralysis, provided that there should be no expense to the Federal government and provided that New York should compensate the government for any loss sustained.

One Congressman there was, whose constituency was not in New York, that spoke out from his heart for the suffering children of the city—Dr. Foster of Illinois. "Here is a condition in which it is said that 24 children at least every 24 hours die in the city of New York," he declared. "Now if these buildings—I do not know how expensive they are, I do not care very much how expensive they are—if it is for the purpose of taking care of these unfortunate children and helping to stamp out this disease so that others cannot become infected with it, I will tell the gentleman human life cannot be counted in dollars."

PROGRESSIVES TO HAVE CONVENTION

John M. Parker Predicts New Women Voters and Wage Earners Will Want Party

John M. Parker, who was nominated for Vice-President at the Progressive convention in Chicago last June, has issued a call for a new convention of the Progressive party on Aug. 5 in Chicago to perpetuate the true ideals of that party.

Mr. Parker, after declaring that an enormous number of voters would never submit to betrayal to the Republicans, said: "I believe that when we consider the millions of women who will vote this year for the first time and the millions of wage earners who are deeply interested in and believe in the reforms and betterment for the people for which we have steadfastly stood, that . . . it will so stir public sentiment that we may see an overwhelming wave of protest against throttling anything pertaining to an independent move for the next generation."

MISS RANKIN TO RUN FOR HOUSE

Montana Suffrage Leader Announces Candidacy for Congress on Republican Ticket

Miss Jeanette Rankin of Missoula, Mont., who led the victorious campaign for suffrage in Montana in 1914, has filed her nominating petition for the Republican nomination for Congress.

Miss Rankin has announced a platform favoring social justice, child welfare work and an amendment for national woman suffrage. The Good Government League of Butte tendered a banquet to Miss Rankin on July 13, and the Missoula Good Government Club initiated Miss Rankins' candidacy.

GARBAGE MENACES CITY'S CHILDREN

Infantile Paralysis Connected With Filth, Says Dr. Mary Holton of New York

Now when New York City's children are menaced with a contagious disease, the close dependence of home life on city management comes into prominence. "There is no doubt that the garbage pail and the rubbish can are very dangerous sources of infantile paralysis," says Dr. Mary Holton, medical inspector of the Department of Health. "Recently in the infected districts I noticed many garbage cans which contained moisture and food after being emptied. These are often not cleaned and never sterilized by the janitors. Any one who will watch the garbage or rubbish man knows that he cannot help spilling some refuse as the receptacle is taken from the house or yard. If such cans become infected with the paralysis germs, they could be dangerous sources of infection for eighteen months." Flies are also germ carriers and every house should be protected from them during the epidemic, advises Dr. Holton.

"Right here begins the interacting chain by which no woman's child is safe until every woman's child in the whole community is safe," comments the New York Suffrage Bulletin. "Poor mothers cannot always afford fly screens. They are at the mercy of heat, dust, careless janitor service and dirty streets. In turn their ignorance menaces the life and health of the children of their cleaner neighbors; for it is especially true in times of contagion that 'no child liveth to itself and no child dieth to itself.' Civic protection means civic cooperation. It should mean that mothers as well as fathers have a chance to make and enforce the laws. It is scarcely possible to keep the ten commandments, much less to follow the Golden Rule and the mandates of the Board of Health when part of the community—often the most interested part—has only an indirect influence over the things that are literally vital to home and children."

A delegation of women speakers will be sent into Maine in August by the Women's National Committee of the Hughes Alliance to work for Hughes.

Remember the dates: Sept. 11, 12 and 13.

AUSTRALIANS ASK EQUAL PAY LAW

Women Voters Pass Resolutions Looking Toward More Justice for Their Sex

Among the resolutions passed by the Woman's Convention of June 3 in Melbourne, Australia, and reported by The Woman Voter of that country, were the following:

That boys and girls be protected to the age of 20 from vicious and depraved persons; that equal pay for men and women be made law, starting with a minimum of 10 shillings at the age of 21; that a seduced girl under 21 be given the rights of a legitimate wife, and if the man be already married that he shall be prosecuted for bigamy; that delinquent schools like the George Junior Republic be established.

WILSON REPLIES TO MRS. FIELD

Says He Was in Frequent Conferences With Leaders Regarding Democratic Suffrage Plank

A letter from President Wilson, in response to a telegram from Mrs. Sara Bard Field of Oregon urging him to support the federal woman suffrage amendment, is quoted in the last Suffragist, the organ of the Congressional Union.

"I have been in frequent conferences with my party associates about the platform declaration with regard to woman suffrage," wrote the President, "and sincerely hope the outcome has been acceptable to you."

Mrs. Field replied that the Democratic platform was not acceptable to her.

FIND NO ANTI AMONG FRIENDS

Quaker "Round Table" Discussion Featured by Plea to Join Suffrage Association

At the Conference of Friends held at Cape May, N. J., one of the most popular of the "round table" discussions was that on "Equal Rights," led by Hannah C. Hull of Swarthmore.

The question was repeatedly put as to whether an "anti" was present, but no response was made, says the Philadelphia North American.

A strong plea was made at the time and later from the platform, urging Friends generally to join the Friends' Equal Rights Association. The Society of Friends was congratulated because as a sect it had endorsed national woman suffrage.

SUGGESTIONS NOT ENOUGH IN RENO

Women Voters Tell Educational Commission They Want to Know Its Plans

The women of Reno, Nevada, recently demonstrated to the State Educational Survey Commission, when it met the club-women and educators of the city to receive suggestions for the improvement of the State's educational system, that their chief interest was concerned with results and not at all with conventionalities. Although the commission took the position at first that it had met for the purpose of receiving suggestions, the women soon made it evident, according to the Nevada State Journal, that they were keenly interested in the commission's proceedings and had attended the meeting for the purpose of learning what the survey has done and what it plans to do.

After Governor Boyle, as chairman of the commission, briefly defined its purpose, Mrs. A. W. Cahlan presented the suggestions of the various Reno mothers' clubs and the parent-teachers' association of Reno, and supplemented these by a large number of questions which had been sent her by interested people throughout the State.

"It became apparent the commission did not intend to be drawn into any discussion," says the Nevada State Journal. "Governor Boyle asked for other suggestions and waited for others to speak until Mrs. Mary L. Macauley rose and informed the commission that the meeting was the commission's and that the audience was there for information."

The women, on being told that the commission had not arranged for any spokesman, proceeded to question it regarding its practices and its plans. They asked why it had neglected to file minutes of its last meeting. The women were finally assured that everything done by the commission would be open to the public.

A meeting scheduled to take place in Carson City two days earlier was for some reason cancelled by the Governor without so informing the women delegates, who had gone to some trouble to attend. The women were at a loss to account for this political discourtesy, and made a point of learning just what the survey was doing.

In this connection the Journal says:

"There seems to be a too common disposition on the part of some, who should be most deeply interested in State educational problems, to ignore efforts on the part of the many, who are willing to devote their valuable time and energies to a work for which Governor Boyle appointed the survey commission, and who have shown a deep interest in the educational affairs of Nevada—too deep, perhaps, to suit some of those connected with our educational institutions."

LAST LAUGHS

Bromide: "I suppose you were at the wedding yesterday?"

Father of the Bride: "Heavens! yes. Physically, mentally, spiritually and financially!"—Life.

"Now, son, take this message quickly, will you?"

"Sure, boss," said the messenger boy.

"Just imagine you are a dauntless hero on the villain's trail."—Pittsburg Post.

"Does your boy Josh have any trouble with his teachers?"

"Not a bit," replied Farmer Corntossel. "He's big enough to make any of 'em stand around if he wanted to. But he jes' let's 'em go on talkin' an' never says a word back."—Washington Star.

"Yessah! Brudder Tump sho' flogged me, and flogged me plenty! He knocked me down, and drug me around, and beat and mauled me twell muh tongue hung out."

"What yo'-all gwine to do 'bout it, sah?"

"Do? What kin I do? De gen'leman done disavow de whole incident!"—Kansas City Star.

"Miss Brown told me that you paid her such a charming compliment the other evening," said Mrs. Coddington to her husband, "something about her being pretty. The poor girl was so pleased! I don't see how you men can be so untruthful."

"I should think you'd know by this time that I'm never untruthful," said Mr. Coddington, reproachfully. "I said she was just as pretty as she could be, and so she was."—New York Times.

Briggs: "That was a great dance. I hope I made an impression on that girl."

Griggs: "I guess you did. She has been limping ever since."—Christian Register.

A country church offered such a very small salary that Mr. Spurgeon wrote to the trustees: "The only individual I know who could exist on such a stipend is the angel Gabriel. He would need neither cash nor clothes, and he would come down from heaven every Sunday morning and go back at night. So I advise you to invite him." The qualifications specified by another church were so many that Mr. Spurgeon recommended the corresponding deacon to take a large sheet of brown paper and cut out a minister of the size and shape desired.

Mr. Goodfellow had dined out six nights in succession. On the seventh he turned up at home for the evening meal. When he was seated Mrs. Goodfellow rose in her seat and, addressing the other occupants of the table, said:

"Children, we have with us tonight a guest of whom you have all heard, even if you do not personally know him. He is a man who has a reputation for conviviality and cheer in every club and cafe in the city, and this evening we are to have the honor and pleasure of being numbered among the admirers of his brilliant and entertaining qualities. Therefore, it is with the greatest pleasure that I present to you—your papa!"—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Mrs. Grummel entered the taxidermist's with a stuffed parrot in her hands.

"Do you remember the bird you stuffed for me last Christmas?" she asked. "Well, the work was so badly done that the feathers are simply falling out."

"Ah, madam," said the man, "that is a triumph of art. We stuff our birds so well that they moult at the proper season."